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# Enrollment Forecast (2006-2015) for Klamath Falls City Schools

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Portland State University. Population Research Center; Proehl, Risa S.; Buelow, Vicky; and Hough, George C. Jr., "Enrollment Forecast (2006-2015) for Klamath Falls City Schools" (2005). *School District Enrollment Forecast Reports*. Paper 12.  
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**Enrollment Forecast (2006-2015)**  
**for**  
**Klamath Falls City Schools**

**Prepared by:**  
**Population Research Center,**  
**Portland State University**

**December 2005**

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## Summary

This report, prepared by the Population Research Center (PRC) provides a district-wide enrollment forecast, enrollment forecasts for individual schools, and demographic information for Klamath Falls City Schools (KFCS). The enrollment forecasts are developed for each grade for both the district-wide forecast and for the individual schools. KFCS offers education for students in grades kindergarten through 12. However, there is an area within its geographic boundary where not all public school students attend schools in KFCS. This area is referred to as the 'overlap' area. Students residing in the overlap area in grades 9-12 attend school in KFCS and those in grades K-8 attend schools in the adjacent Klamath County School District.

The report considers several factors that are likely to affect the school district's enrollments between the October 2005 and 2015, including the future number of births, net migrants, and the proportion of school-age children and youth enrolled in the public schools. Special consideration was given to where in the district future population and housing growth may occur.

For the district-wide forecast, three scenarios of population, housing, and enrollment changes were developed to account for different probabilities of demographic events. Forecasts were prepared for the district by grade level using three scenarios: (a) the most likely enrollment growth, which reflects the continuation of accelerating housing and population growth experienced recently in the district; (b) lower growth, assuming that the district's population and housing growth rates in the district will remain about the same as they have been in recent years; and (c) higher growth, assuming higher average population, housing, and enrollment growth rates than expected. The individual school forecasts are based on the most-likely growth scenario. All three growth scenarios for the KFCS district-wide enrollment forecasts assume that current mortality, fertility, and capture rates will not change much during the next 10 years. Migration rates, a more difficult demographic factor to estimate than the other factors, are assumed to be a main factor affecting KFCS enrollment changes. In each of the three scenarios, net migration in KFCS during 2006 to 2015 is predicted to differ slightly.

### Recent Demographic and Enrollment Trends

Enrollments in KFCS have fluctuated, roughly between 3,900 and 4,200 students, since at least 1990. Enrollment peaked in 1994 then the district saw an overall trend of decreasing enrollment, with an average yearly loss of 44 students until 2001. Beginning in 2001, that trend began to turn around with almost continual increases in enrollment so that in 2005 there was an increase of 103 students over the 4-year period.

The main driving force that has affected recent increases in public school enrollment growth in the Klamath Falls City Schools is the construction of new housing. An average of about 170 housing units have been added per year in the district since 2000. In 2001 the number of housing doubled and the number of units added per year has continued to increase. Most housing units that are added in the district are single-family dwellings and are designed to attract a variety of population groups such as retirees, young families, seasonal vacationers, and professionals.

Another dynamic in the district that has had some influence on school enrollment is the growth of the Hispanic population. The Hispanic population increased in the district at an average annual rate of about 5 times the rate of the total population from 1990-2000. The Hispanic population is estimated to be approximately 3,900 and represent about 10 percent of the district's total population in 2005. Higher fertility rates and higher capture rates of children are typically associated with the Hispanic population group than the general population as a whole. The increase of Hispanics in KFCS has contributed to maintaining current levels of capture rates and of fertility rates that are higher than Oregon averages.

### Assumptions about Future Growth in KFCS

All growth scenarios predict that housing will continue to increase by at least current levels, which is higher than in the 1990s. The number of units added to the district will be between 1,700 and 4,500 units added to the district during 2006-2015 depending on the growth scenario. Most housing growth is planned to occur in the district's overlap area and in Conger Elementary School attendance area.

Other factors that will influence KFCS enrollment, but not as much as housing, are births and the continued in-migration of the Hispanic population. There will be a slight increase in the number of yearly births in the district during the forecast period which will add to district enrollments. The high growth rate of Hispanics will help to keep fertility from declining as it has done in other parts of Oregon, and to elevate capture rates a bit.

### Enrollment Forecast

Under all three growth scenarios, the housing growth expected to take place in the District will generate enrollment increases in KFCS. The most likely growth forecast produces a 14 percent increase in KFCS enrollments from 2005 to 2015. Under the low growth scenario, a 7 percent increase is predicted. Enrollments are expected to increase by 20 percent in the high growth forecast.

For each of the five elementary schools, the junior high school, and two high schools, a separate enrollment forecast by grade level from 2005 to 2015 was developed. Each forecast reflects different population and housing dynamics that are likely to occur in different parts of the district.

The enrollment forecasts for individual schools are based on the most-likely growth scenario. All elementary schools are expected to experience overall increases in enrollment from 2005 to 2015, but by varying amounts. Conger elementary school is predicted to see the greatest increase, followed by Roosevelt and Mills elementary schools. One hundred-fifty students are predicted to be added to Conger's total enrollment by the end of the forecast period. Roosevelt and Mills elementary schools are both expected to experience increases of around 30 students during the same period.

During the forecast period, Ponderosa Junior High School's enrollment is predicted to increase slightly, adding 45 students. Enrollment in Mazama and Klamath Union High Schools is forecasted to increase by similar amounts, adding 138 and 131 students, respectively.

## **Introduction**

This study, conducted by the Population Research Center (PRC), forecasts enrollment changes for Klamath Falls City Schools (KFCS) from October 2005 to the year 2015. This report examines historical and recent demographic changes experienced in the District and places emphasis on the 2000-2005 time period as having the most influence on KFCS future enrollment patterns. In addition, consideration is also given to the geographic components of the district: the city of Klamath Falls (most of Klamath Falls is within the KFCS boundary), unincorporated Klamath County, the overlap area of the district where only students in grades 9-12 attend KFCS schools, and the K-8 area, where public school students in all grades K-12 attend KFCS schools. Future planned housing growth in each of these areas were taken into account in the development of the enrollment forecasts.

Expected future enrollments that will result from the most likely population and housing trends in the district are presented in this report along with two other district-wide enrollment forecasts that are based on lower and higher growth scenarios. Each scenario is based on alternate future population and housing growth assumptions predicted for the KFCS area. Also included in this study is a forecast for the district's total population in 5-year age groups for the years 2010 and 2015.

An individual forecast for each of the five elementary schools, one junior high school, and two high schools in the district was developed. Both district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts are prepared by grade-level.

The report covers the following topics:

1. District Demographic Trends. A description of recent demographic trends, and factors that influence population changes in the district, including fertility, migration, and housing growth. Also included in this section is a description of some additional factors that influence enrollment changes – capture rates, and private and home schooling trends.



2. Enrollment Trends. A description of historical and current enrollment patterns in the district.
3. Demographic Assumptions about the Future. A description of population and housing growth assumptions used in the low, medium, and high growth district forecasts.
4. Summary of the Most-Likely, and Low and High District Enrollment Forecasts (District-Wide Results). The results are presented along with an analysis of enrollment changes.
5. School Attendance Area Trends and Plans for Future Growth. A description of the significant population, housing, and enrollment trends that are specific to the individual school attendance areas and individual schools; and where new housing growth is planned.
6. Summary of the School Enrollment Forecasts. A presentation of the results of the individual forecasts
7. Methods and Data Used for District Forecasts. A description of the population and enrollment model and data sources used for the district-wide forecast.
8. Methods Used for Individual School Forecasts. A description of the model and data used for these forecasts.
9. Appendices. Detailed district and school forecast tables, and the housing developer survey conducted by PRC are presented.

Please note that when adding enrollments in the tables, some totals might be off by 1 due to rounding of numbers.

## **Demographic Trends in the Klamath Falls City Schools: Factors Affecting Enrollments**

### Population

The total population in KFCS is estimated to have reached approximately 41,400 in 2005. KFCS' population represents about 63 percent of Klamath County's population, and is about double the population of the city of Klamath Falls. Persons residing in the overlap area make up 54 percent of the KFCS' population. The population trends of the district are similar to those for Klamath Falls. Much of the district is located outside of the city in unincorporated Klamath County, however, growth rates are estimated to be about the same in this area as in the city.

Population in Klamath Falls has gradually increased since at least 1990 with an average annual growth rates increasing from 0.8 percent in the late 1990s to 1.0 percent during 2000-2005. There have been no extreme fluctuations in growth rates except during 2002-2003 when the population jumped by 510 persons. This 2.6 percent increase is attributed to the influx of students attending Oregon Institute of Technology and residing Klamath Falls. The average annual rate of population growth in KFCS from 2000 to present has also been about 1.0 percent, which represents an increase of about 1,900 persons since 2000. Population in the overlap area has increased at a slightly higher rate than in the rest of the district during this time period.

During 1990-2000, the population of school-age children in KFCS increased at a slightly higher rate than the total population. However, it is estimated that since 2000, the growth rates of the school-age population is increasing at about the same pace as the total population, if not slightly lower.

The population of whites in KFCS has been decreasing in the last several years and the ethnic minority population has been increasing. The ethnic minority population represented 16 percent of the total population in 2000, up from 10 percent in 1990. Of the ethnic minority groups residing in KFCS, Hispanics are increasing at the fastest pace.

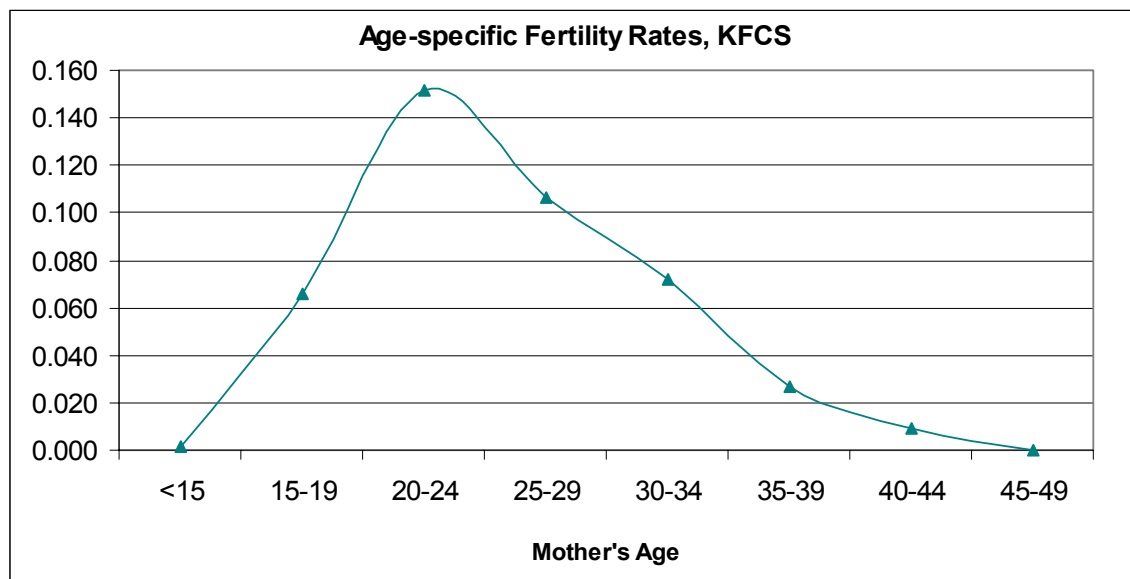
They represent almost one-half of all ethnic minorities in KFCS and about 10 percent of the total population.

### Fertility and Births

The total fertility rate in KFCS in 2000 was 2.17 children per woman of child-bearing age, higher than the rate of 1.98 for Oregon. Fertility in KFCS decreased from 2.22 in 1990 and has been slightly lower than in Klamath County. The number of births to women ages 20-29 and to teens has decreased since 1990. Decreases to fertility has been partially offset by an increase in the number of births to women ages 30-45 and by the increase in the Hispanic population. Hispanics traditionally are associated with higher fertility than whites or than the other ethnic minority population groups residing in KFCS.

The chart below show age-specific fertility rates for women of child-bearing ages residing in KFCS. Most births occur to women ages 20-29.

Figure 1. Fertility Rates in KFCS

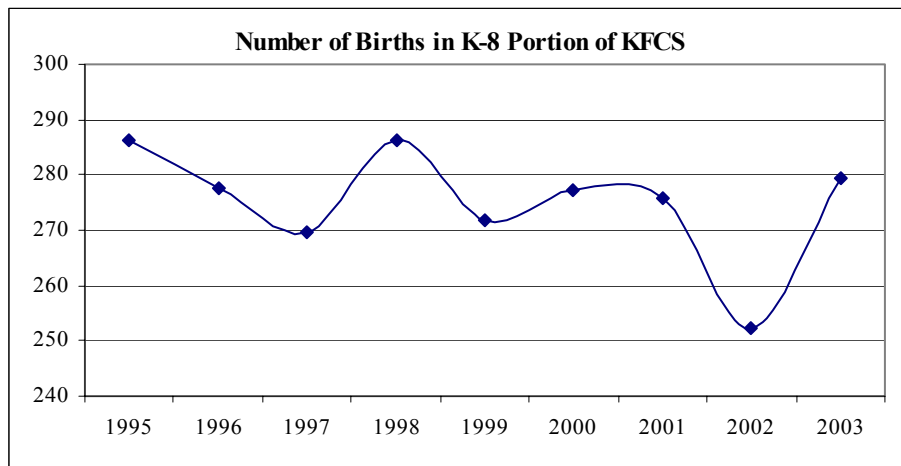


In 2003, there were about 570 births in the district. The number of births since 2000 has fluctuated slightly with an average of 560 births per year. The percentage of births that

were to ethnic minority mothers increased from about 15 percent in 1990 to 20 percent in 2003. Of the 20 percent in 2003, more than half of the births were to Hispanic mothers.

The number of births in the area of the district where students in grades K-8 attend KFCS schools represent about 49 percent of all district births. The average number of births in this area has been 275 since 1995, with the number fluctuating between 250 and 285.

Figure 2. District Births (K-8 Area) 1990-2003



### Housing and Households

Since 2000, the number of new housing units added in the district has been increasing. The average number of new housing units added during 2000-2005 has been about 150-175 units per year. In 2000, there were 17,260 housing units in KFCS. It is estimated that 830 new units have been added since 2000 so that in 2005, there were approximately 18,090 housing units in KFCS. About 52 percent of the district's new housing, most of which are single-family residential structures, is located in the overlap area. Housing constructed throughout the district is attracting a variety of occupants: retirees, young professionals, seasonal dwellers, and younger and older families.

There is developable land in several regions throughout the district. Some of the areas are within the city of Klamath Falls, and others are in unincorporated area. Areas around

Klamath Falls where future residential development could occur are located are toward the edge of town or just outside the city limits.

In 2000, the number of households with children was approximately 2,710. The proportion of households with children to the total number of households in the District, was 17 percent. Assuming the same percentages as in 2000, it is estimated that there are 2,835 households in KFCS with children in 2005. Of these households, about 48 percent, or 1,355 are located in the K-8 area of the district.

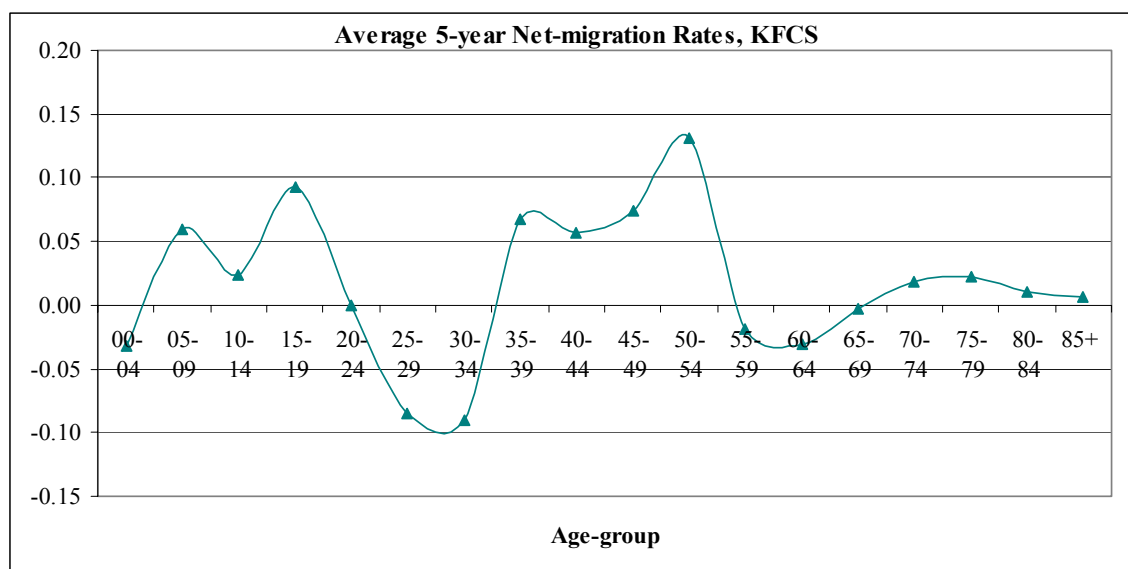
The occupancy rate in 2000 was about 93 percent. The average number of persons per household in KFCS was 2.48, slightly higher than the average number in Klamath Falls (2.36). The average number of persons per household increased from 2.41 in 1990 in KFCS.

The number of KFCS students per housing unit in the district is approximately 0.23. The number of KFCS students per unit in the K-8 area is about 0.35. In the overlap area, the number is about 0.11 students per housing unit, which is significantly lower because the majority of students residing in the overlap area are in grades K-8 and attend schools in the Klamath County School District.

### Migration

During the 1995-2005, more persons moved into the district than moved out. KFCS experienced a net in-migration of school-age children and persons associated with their parents' ages, and of persons of retirement age. The age group with the greatest net out-migration was young adults ages 25-34. This pattern is not unusual and reflects the movement out of the district of persons leaving home and obtaining jobs in other cities, and then eventually returning in later years.

Figure 3. KFCS Average Net Migration Rates by Age Group, 1995-2005



#### KFCS Capture Rates, and Private and Home Schooling

The overall capture rate, the rate that reflects how many children attend local public education, was about .85 in 2000 and increased to about .86 in 2005. This means that 86 out of 100 school age children residing in the district were attending KFCS schools in 2005. The capture rate for grades K-8 was .89, and the rate for students attending grades 9-12 was .79 in 2005. Students in grades K-3 and 9-12 typically have lower capture rates than students in other grades because students in grades K-3 tend to have higher attendance rates in private schools than others, and some students in high school drop-out of school.

A survey of local private schools conducted by PRC indicate that private school attendance of children residing in KFCS have remained stable in the past two to three years. There has been some fluctuation in private school enrollments since 2000, however, no extreme or continuous trend has appeared to be significantly influencing changes in KFCS enrollment. It is estimated that the number of children residing in KFCS that attend private schools is approximately 12 or 13 children per 100.

In 2004, 75 children were attending home school and represent about 1-2 students per 100 children residing in the district. Children attending home schools in the district

increased by 30 students from 2000 to 2004. However, the number has fluctuated since at least 1996 and does not significantly affect district enrollment trends.

## KFCS Enrollment Trends

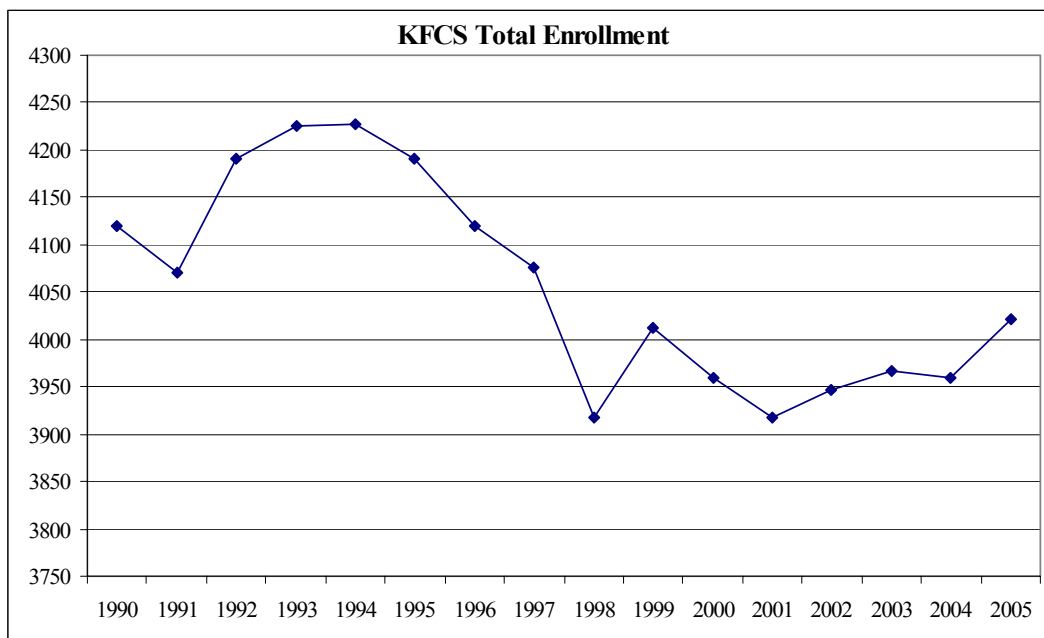
KFCS includes five elementary schools, one junior high school, and two high schools. The configuration of the grade levels is grades K-6 in elementary schools, grades 7-8 in junior high school, and grades 9-12 in high school.

### Historical and Recent Trends

After some fluctuation, KFCS experienced almost continuous annual decreases in total enrollment from 1995 to 2001, with an average loss of 46 students per year. However, this trend began to reverse itself in 2001 and there was an overall increase in enrollment from 2001 to 2005. With an average of 26 additional students per year, enrollment grew from 3,918 students in 2001 to 4,021 students in 2005.

Despite differing trends and fluctuations, overall changes in total enrollment have not been extreme during 1990-2005. Enrollments have varied by only 310 students during the time period, or by less than 10 percent. Enrollment reached a high of 4,228 students in 1994 and a low of 3,918 students in 1998.

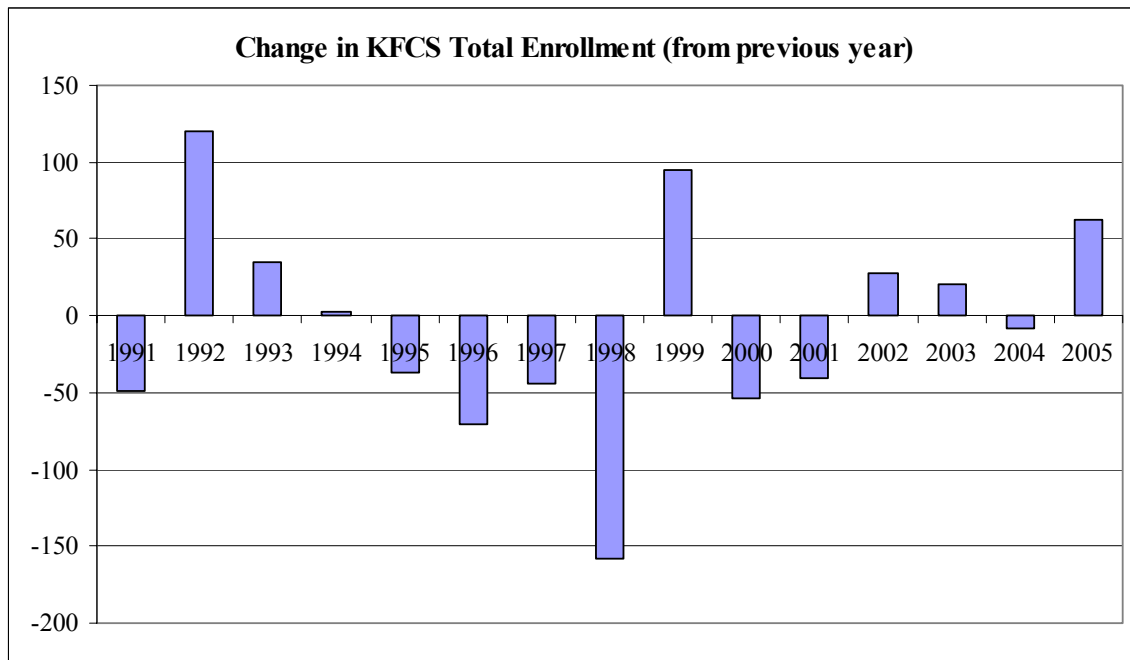
Figure 4. District Enrollment, 1990-2005





Changes in enrollment have been fairly mild during 1990-2005 except in 1992 when there was an increase of 120 students; and in 1998 when KFCS saw a decrease of 158 students, followed by an increase of 95 students the next year.

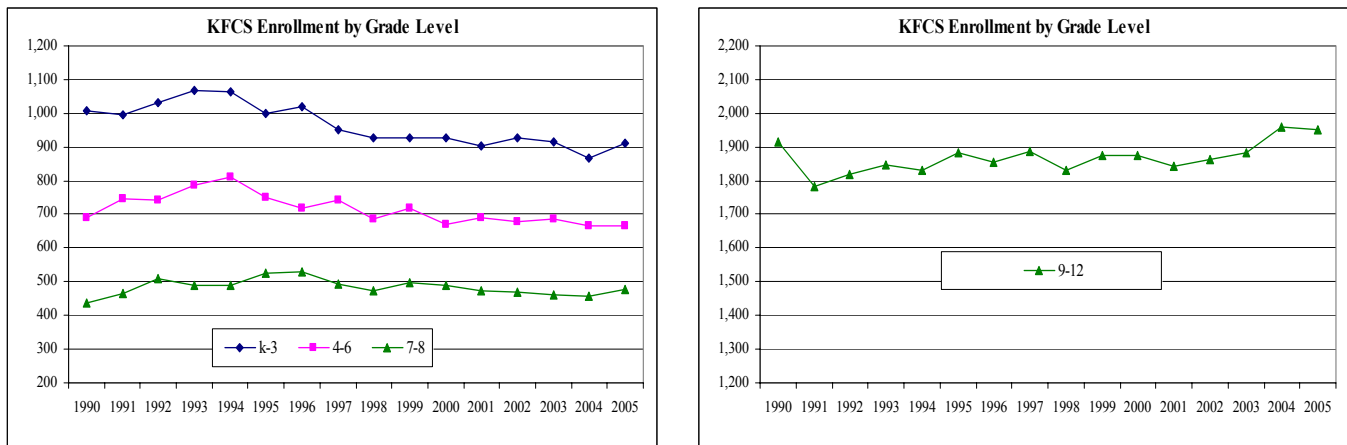
Figure 5. District Enrollment Changes



During 1990 to 1998, the elementary grade levels experienced the most pronounced changes in enrollment, while enrollment in grades 7-8 and 9-12 remained more stable. After 1998, enrollments in all grade levels were fairly stable except in grades 9-12. Beginning in 2001, high school enrollment began an upward trend.

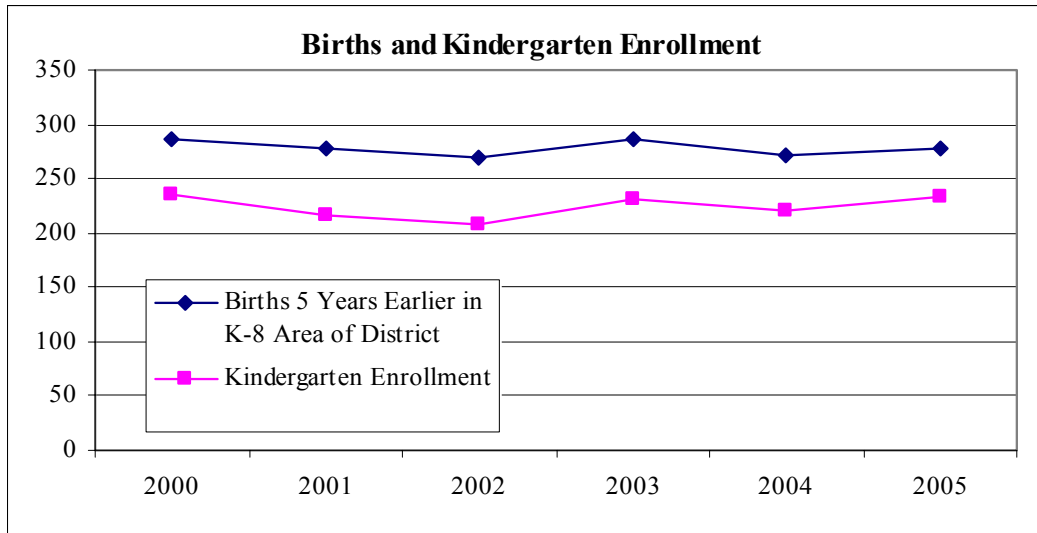
It should be noted that enrollment in the high school grades is much higher than in the other grades because KFCS high schools are receiving students in lower grades from Klamath County School District feed into KFCS high schools.

Figure 6. District Enrollments, 1990-2005



Kindergarten enrollment has fluctuated between 220 and 263 from 1990 to 2000. The number of births in the district five years earlier was 20-30 percent higher and did not fluctuate as much as kindergarten enrollments. From 2000 to 2005, enrollments in kindergarten have ranged between 208 and 235, while births 5 year previous ranged from 270 to 286. The overall pattern of growth in kindergarten enrollment in KFCS is similar to the pattern of births five years previous, although the number of births in the district is consistently higher than the number of students enrolled in kindergarten 5 years later. The relationship between births and kindergarten enrollment in the district is due to the number of kindergartners attending private or home school and net out-migration of children in this age group.

Figure 7. District Kindergarten Enrollment 2000-2005 and Births 5 Years Previous



## **Demographic Assumptions about the Future for the Enrollment Forecasts**

Three growth scenarios (low, medium, and high) are assumed for the district-wide enrollment forecasts. The forecasts are based on population and housing assumptions derived from studies made by PRC, correspondence with local planners, and population and birth projections developed by the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis.

The population of an area is determined by the number of births and deaths that occur in the same area, and number of net migrants moving in or out. The number of net migrants is influenced by factors such as housing availability and the economy. Public school enrollment is determined by the area's demographic characteristics, as well as by the area's public school capture rates.

The district's three different forecast scenarios are based on predictions of future demographic and economic trends in the KFCS area. Population and housing in Klamath Falls City Schools have been increasing in the last 4 years. This trend is expected to continue during the next ten years, and it is assumed that the economy will continue to support these increases in the district. All three scenarios for which KFCS enrollment forecasts were developed predict enrollment increases and assume that housing growth is the main driving force behind the increases. However, the rates at which housing growth will occur will be different in each scenario. Fertility in all scenarios will remain at current levels rather than decrease as it did during the past decade – largely supported by the continued in-migration of the Hispanic population. In the most-likely (medium) and high-growth scenarios, capture rates are predicted to slightly increase. The capture rate increase is mostly attributed to the high growth rate of the Hispanic population and the tendency for Hispanic children to attend public school at higher rate than the general school-age population.

### Assumptions of Demographic Change for the Growth Scenarios

The number of new housing units assumed to be added to KFCS during the forecast period depends on the growth scenario, but the number is predicted to be in the range of 1,700 to 4,500 units. About half of the units are expected to be constructed within the next 5 years.

**The most-likely, or medium growth, forecast** is based on the assumption that current population and housing growth rates will increase from current levels during the forecast period. The district's average annual population growth rate during 2005-2015 under this scenario is 1.5 percent. This medium level forecast anticipates that there will be an average of **275-325 new housing units** added in the district each year from present until 2015.

For **the low-growth forecast**, it is assumed that during the forecast period, population and housing growth rates in KFCS will be similar to current rates. There will be continued increases in population, but the growth rates will remain at current levels of just under one percent per year. Under this scenario, it is predicted that an average of **150-200 new housing units** will be added annually in the district.

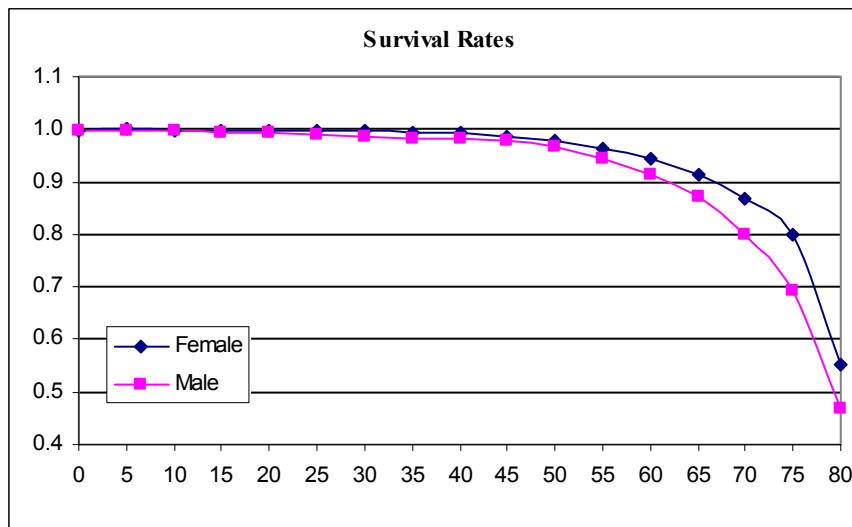
**The high-growth forecast** assumes that population and housing growth rates will rise more dramatically from current levels than under the most-likely growth scenario. This scenario projects that there will be an average of **400-450 new housing units** added each year in the district with an average annual population increase of over two percent.

### Other Components of Population and Enrollment Change

In addition to housing growth, fertility, and capture rates there are other factors that directly influence population and enrollment growth. They are: survivorship, and net-migration. Survival rates are much less sensitive to change than migration rates, but both factors need to be taken into account. All three scenarios used to forecast population and enrollment in this study assume the same survival rates. However, the migration rates are adjusted differently for each scenario to yield higher or lower population in the district according to how much housing growth or net in-migration is predicted.

Survival rates reflect chances of a given cohort to live till the next five-year period and change vary little over time, especially for the young ages. Almost 100% of school-age children will survive to be included into the next cohort. This study utilizes the survival rates calculated for the State of Oregon (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Oregon Survival Rates

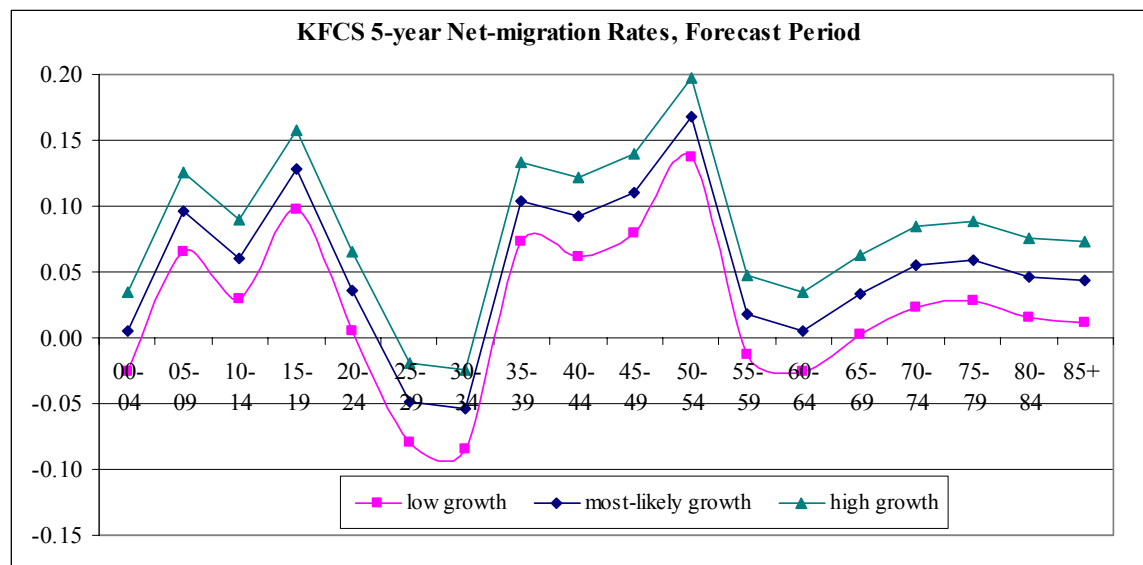


Since the rates are likely to remain stable during the projection period, 2000 rates for Oregon are used for each forecasting period. It is unlikely that changes in mortality will affect the school enrollment forecast for the years 2006 to 2015.

Of all demographic factors, migration rates tend to be least certain, but they do have some upper and lower limits. An initial estimate of migration rates was made based on a

comparison of KFCS' 1990 and 2000 population by age groups. The net in-migration data for the district's population was adjusted in order to predict known yearly enrollments from 1990 to 2005. The pattern of net in-migration that was derived for the district is shown in Figure 9 below. The migration rates adjusted to forecast 2000-2005 known enrollments are utilized in the low growth forecast scenario. Overall, the net-migration rates in 2000-2005 are higher than the rates in the 1990s. The migration rates were adjusted even higher to develop the most-likely and high growth forecasts.

Figure 9. Net Migration Rates by Age Group, 2000-2015: Klamath Falls City Schools.



Unknown future influences on demographics would cause the net-migration rates to change. Such influences could include a recession that would increase out-migration and halt in-migration, or accelerated economic growth with a surge of construction of housing that would bring in new residents at a more rapid pace than predicted. However, in the absence of such extreme and unexpected changes, the migration rates were adjusted so that predicted trends of population growth and population composition are carried into the future. If the future population and housing trends do deviate significantly from the assumptions utilized in the three growth scenarios, the enrollment forecasts will be affected.

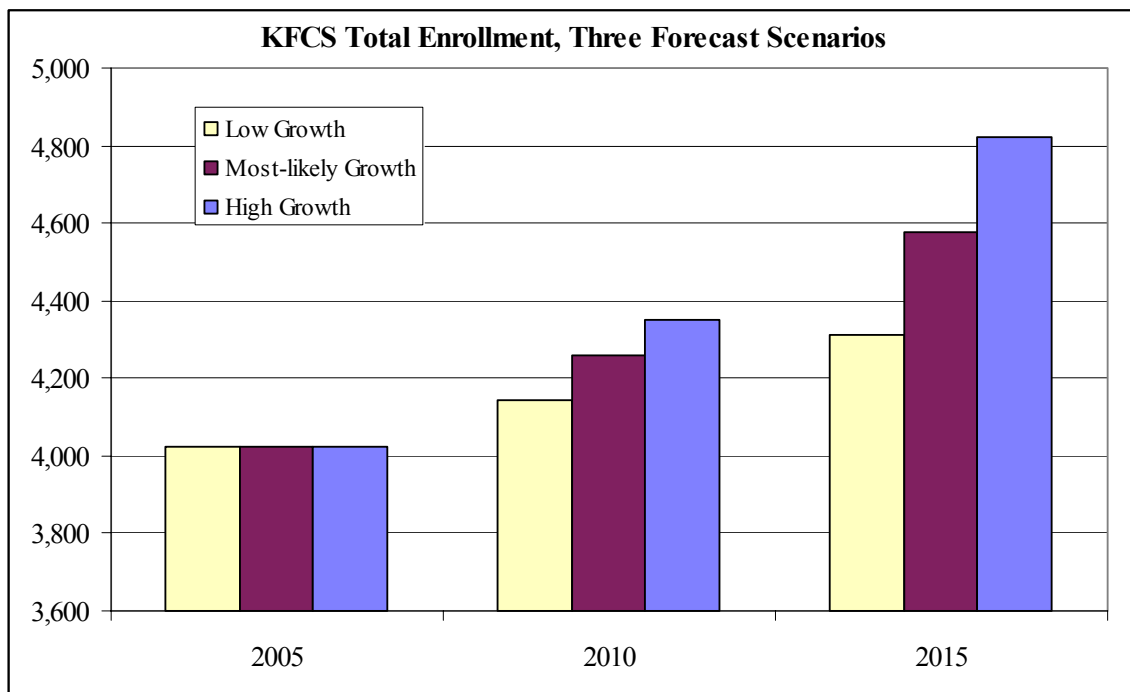
## District Enrollment Forecast – Three Growth Scenarios

### Summary of the Results

This section presents the results based on the assumptions made for each of the three growth scenarios. As Figure 10 illustrates, all three scenarios – low growth and medium (or most-likely) growth - predict that KFCS enrollment will increase during the forecast period. The difference between the low, medium, and high assumptions becomes more pronounced toward the end of the period. In the immediate two or three years, there are relatively smaller differences between the three assumptions. After a few years, it will become fairly apparent whether the district’s population experiences more rapid growth or continues closer to current growth levels.

It should be noted that the forecasting model employed in this study projects long-term school enrollment levels, but will not necessarily be accurate on a year-to-year basis. In addition, if an unforeseen event should happen, the numbers could deviate from forecast scenarios.

Figure 10. Current and Projected Enrollment





Tables 1, 2, and 3 below provide enrollment forecasts for 4 grade levels under each of the three growth scenarios. Most students are predicted to be added to the high school grades, followed by the elementary grades. It should be noted, however, that the number of students added to the high school grades are much higher than to the lower grades because KFCS high schools are receiving students in lower grades from Klamath County School District.

More detailed tables are located at the end of this report in Appendix 1.

The **most likely enrollment growth** forecast predicts total enrollment to increase by 554 students, climbing to 4,575 by 2015. This change represents an increase of 13.8 percent during the forecast period, with an average annual rate of 1.3 percent. Enrollment in all grade levels will increase, but at different rates. Enrollments in grades 4-6 will undergo the greatest rate of change of all the grade levels: enrollment will increase by 15.7 percent, a gain of 104 students between 2005 and 2015. Enrollment in grades K-3 will increase at a slightly lower rate of 14.6 percent, but the number of students expected to increase will be about 133. Junior high school, the grade levels with an increase at the smallest rate of 9.4 percent, will have 45 additional students in 2015. High school will see an increase of 13.8 percent, or 269 students.

Table 1. Change in District-wide Enrollment during the Forecast Period, Most-likely Growth Forecast

Most Likely Growth	2005 (actual)	2010	2015	2005-2015 Change		
				Add'l Students	Percent Change	Ave. Add'l Students per Grade
Elementary, K-3	911	962	1,044	133	14.6%	33
Elementary, 4-6	665	729	769	104	15.7%	35
Jr. High School, 7-8	479	504	524	45	9.4%	22
High School, 9-12	1,953	2,049	2,222	269	13.8%	67
Total	4,021	4,260	4,575	554	13.8%	43

Under the **low growth** forecast, there will be an increase of students, but at lower rates than in the most-likely scenario. Total enrollment is expected to reach 4,313 students with 292 more students in 2015 than in 2005 – an increase of 7.3 percent. Enrollment in all grade levels will experience increases between 3 and 9 percent during the forecast period, or within a range of 14 to 146 additional students.

Table 2. Change in District-wide Enrollment during the Forecast Period, Low Growth Forecast

Low Growth	2005 (actual)	2010	2015	2005-2015 Change		
				Add'l Students	Percent Change	Ave. Add'l Students per Grade
Elementary, K-3	911	927	981	70	7.7%	18
Elementary, 4-6	665	707	724	59	8.9%	20
Jr. High School, 7-8	479	490	493	14	3.0%	7
High School, 9-12	1,953	2,003	2,099	146	7.5%	36
Total	4,021	4,143	4,313	292	7.3%	22

Under the **high growth** scenario, total KFCS enrollment is predicted to increase by about 20 percent, and 802 students will be added by the end of the forecast period. The high enrollment forecast suggests an increase in all grade levels of 15 to 22 percent. High school and elementary school will see 388 and 341 additional students, respectively, and junior high will see an increase of 71 students.

Table 3. Change in District-wide Enrollment during the Forecast Period, High Growth Forecast

<b>High Growth</b>	<b>2005 (actual)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2005-2015 Change</b>		
				<b>Add'l Students</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>Ave. Add'l Students per Grade</b>
Elementary, K-3	911	982	1,106	195	21.4%	49
Elementary, 4-6	665	740	811	146	21.9%	49
Jr. High School, 7-8	479	511	550	71	14.9%	36
High School, 9-12	1,953	2,102	2,341	388	19.9%	97
Total	4,021	4,351	4,823	802	19.9%	62

## **School Attendance Area Trends and Plans for Future Growth**

Different growth patterns occur in different parts of the District. The overlap area, and the K-8 area and its elementary attendance areas (ESAAs) were examined to detect any significant characteristics or recent housing growth that might influence individual school forecasts. Plans for *future* housing growth in each of these area were also considered.

### **Population and Births**

The overlap area, which is also the Mazama High School attendance area, has been growing at a slightly faster pace than the K-8 area. Population in the overlap area is estimated to have increased by 1,025 persons from 2000 to 2005. Population dynamics in this area, however, have an immediate affect only on KFCS high school enrollment since younger students residing here do not attend KFCS schools.

The population in the K-8 area of KFCS increased by about 875 persons from 2000 to 2005. The Hispanic population in KFCS has been increasing at a faster pace in the K-8 area than in the overlap area. The ESAA where the highest percentage of the district's Hispanic population reside is Mills, followed by Fairview, and Pelican.

Of the total number of births during 2000-2003 in the district, more than twice as many births occurred to mothers residing in the overlap area than in the K-8 area. Mills ESAA is where there were the greatest number of births within the K-8 area.

### **Housing**

Housing growth during 2000-2005 has occurred mostly in the Roosevelt and Pelican ESAAs and in the overlap area. Much of the residential development has occurred outside the Klamath Falls city limits.

Most developable land is located at the edge of or just outside of the city of Klamath Falls. During the next several years, most residential construction will take place in the overlap area and in Conger ESAA, followed by the Roosevelt ESAA. Some new housing is planned to be constructed in the Pelican ESAA.

Table 4. Housing Units Planned for Construction by Attendance Area

<b>Attendance Area</b>	<b># Planned Housing Units</b>		<b>Percent of Total</b>	
	<b>in next 5 yrs</b>	<b>in 5-10 yrs</b>	<b>in next 5 yrs</b>	<b>in 5-10 yrs</b>
<b>Conger ES</b>	230 - 600	240 - 625	27%	29%
<b>Roosevelt ES</b>	100 - 255	155 - 400	11%	18%
<b>Pelican ES</b>	30 - 80	-	4%	0%
<b>Mazama HS</b>	510 - 1,320	440 - 1,150	58%	53%
<b>Total</b>	870 - 2,255	835 - 2,175	-	-

#### School Enrollment Trends, 2000-2005

Of the five elementary schools, 3 have enrollments that fluctuated by various degrees during 2000-2005: Fairview, Mills, and Pelican. Roosevelt's enrollment was stable during this period. Conger's enrollment increased from 2000 to 2002, but then decreased from 2002 to 2005. From 2000 to 2005, however, enrollment in Conger, Mills, and Roosevelt increased, while a decrease was experienced by Pelican and Fairview.

Mills captured 31 percent of the district's elementary school students in 2005, while only 12 percent of K-6 students attended Pelican. Twenty-two percent of elementary students were enrolled in Roosevelt, 20 percent in Conger, and 18 percent in Fairview. The share of students in Mills increased from the past few years and the share in Conger decreased (adjusting for the absorption of Riverside's students). The portion of K-6 students in the remaining schools stayed about the same.

Overall during 2000-2005, Ponderosa Junior High School's enrollment was stable. However, enrollment did decrease slightly during the time period by 10 students, or by 2 percent.

Enrollment at Klamath Union High School has steadily decreased during 2000-2005, resulting in an 8 percent decrease with 84 fewer students. However, Mazama High School has experienced steady growth. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of students increased by 164, or by 20 percent.

High school enrollment is almost evenly split between the two high schools. In 2005, 49 percent of high school students attended Klamath Union and 51 percent were enrolled in Mazama. In 2000, Klamath Union captured 56 percent of all KFCS high school students and that share has consistently become smaller in the years that followed.

Table 5. Historical Enrollment of Individual KFCS Schools

Elementary Schools	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2000-2005	
							Number	Percent
Conger	202	235	242	333*	318*	290*	88	44%
Fairview	287	260	252	277*	256*	280*	-7	-2.4%
Mills	451	448	468	457	441	488	37	8.2%
Pelican	199	186	184	192	177	186	-13	-6.5%
Riverside	133	132	128	closed			n/a	
Roosevelt	325	343	339	347	349	345	20	6.2%
<b>Jr. High School</b>								
Ponderosa	489	473	469	462	458	479	-10	-2.0%
<b>High Schools</b>								
Klamath Union	1049	1036	1014	990	995	965	-84	-8.0%
Mazama	824	805	850	909	965	988	164	20%

\*Riverside Elementary School closed in 2003; 81% of its students were assigned to Conger Elementary School, and 19% to Fairview Elementary School.

## **Individual School Enrollment Forecasts**

### **Summary of the Results**

School enrollments are influenced by demographic characteristics and change in the attendance areas in which the schools are located. Patterns of where students reside and the schools that they attend are captured in the forecasting models.

The following tables display enrollment projections for each individual school within Klamath Falls City Schools. Detailed forecast tables by grade level for each school are presented in Appendix 2.

All elementary schools are expected to experience increases in enrollment from 2005 to 2015. Conger Elementary is predicted to undergo the greatest change increasing its K-6 enrollment by 150 students, or by 54 percent. Enrollment increases in the remaining elementary schools will be in the range of 9 to 32 additional students in 2015.

Table 6. Enrollment Forecasts for KFCS' Elementary Schools

<b>Total Enrollment, K-6</b>	<b>2005 (actual)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Change 2005-2015</b>	
				<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Conger</b>	277	323	427	150	54.2%
<b>Fairview</b>	280	286	289	9	3.1%
<b>Mills</b>	488	505	520	32	6.5%
<b>Pelican</b>	186	202	201	15	8.1%
<b>Roosevelt</b>	345	374	376	31	9.1%

During the forecast period, Ponderosa Junior High School is projected to have an increase in enrollment by 45 students. This increase represents a 9.4 change during the time period.

Table 7. Enrollment Forecasts for KFCS' Junior High School

Total Enrollment, Grades 7-8	2005 (actual)	2010	2015	2005-2015 Change	
				Number	Percent
<b>Ponderosa Jr. High School</b>	479	504	524	45	9.4%

At the high school level, increases of approximately 14 percent will be seen by the end of the forecast period by both Klamath Union and Mazama High Schools. Mazama will experience a slightly greater increase than Klamath Union High School.

Table 8. Enrollment Forecasts for KFCS' High Schools

Total Enrollment, Grades 9-12	2005 (Actual)	2010	2015	2005-2015 Change	
				Number	Percent
<b>Klamath Union</b>	965	940	1,096	131	13.6%
<b>Mazama</b>	988	1,109	1,126	138	14.0%



## **Methods and Data Used for District Forecasts**

### Cohort-Component Model

The method used to forecast district-wide enrollment in this study employs an enhanced version of a commonly used demographic projection model called the Cohort-Component Model. It models future populations and school enrollments as outcomes of the life events that occur in populations over time. These events are comprised of births, deaths, and relocations (migrations) into or out of the area. Thus, the district population grows when births outnumber deaths and more people move into the district than leave it. These events occur more often in certain age groups, or cohorts, than in others. For example, people tend to move around the most when they are in their 20s and the elderly have lower chances than people in their 40s to survive over the next 5 years. Applying appropriate age- and gender-specific rates of birth, death and migration to the existing population cohorts of the district would produce its future population including school-age children. Most of these children would attend the area's public schools, however, some of them would not be "captured" by the system: some might attend private schools, be home-schooled, or attend schools outside of the local school district. To address this phenomenon, capture rates have to be applied to derive figures of future public school enrollment.

The cohort-component method of forecasting enrollment depends on the availability of accurate data on age and sex composition of the district's population. The most precise information about population structure in an area is usually provided by the most recent U.S. Census of Population. The cohort-component model is also sensitive to the rates of life events that are applied to the known population cohorts. These rates are usually derived from known data such as those provided by the U.S. Census, and then modified to account for the most recent trends as well as for future ones. Examples of such trends that may affect the future population of an area include the recent tendency among women of childbearing ages to delay having their first child, or a predisposition of young men (ages 20 to 24) to be more mobile than women in the same age cohort. After a decision is made about the plausibility of these trends to evolve in the study area, a set of assumptions is developed to address likely changes in the initial rates of life events. Since

the existing population structure defines future population composition of the area, the method works best in a forecasting period of 5-15 years.

The population and housing data utilized in this study came from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Censuses of Population and the National Center for Education Statistics; building permits data are also from the U.S. Census Bureau; additional housing information were obtained from local housing developers, and from the Klamath Falls, Klamath County Planning Departments; the Oregon Health Division provided information on fertility and mortality; the Oregon Department of Education furnished past private school enrollment data, and drop-out rates; Klamath Falls City Schools supplied enrollment and home schooling data and additional housing information; Klamath County School District made available enrollment data, and PRC conducted a survey of local private schools.

The 1990 and 2000 population of the Klamath Falls City Schools was derived from the 1990 and 2000 Census at the census-block level by age group and sex. The census blocks were allocated into the district's boundaries. The 1990 population data were then organized into five-year cohorts, such as 0 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, and so on. Each of these cohorts was then "survived", or aged into the next cohort by the year 1995. "Surviving" the cohorts is accomplished by applying age- and sex-specific survival rates. These rates represent the proportion of population in each younger cohort that would survive during a given time period (such as the 5 years between 1990 and 1995) to become the next older cohort. This process is repeated for each five-year interval between 1990 and 2015. Forecasting known population in 2000 enables appropriate adjustments to be made to the model so that the forecasted population becomes aligned with the actual population and ensures the accuracy of the model's projections.

During each five-year interval, a certain number of live births occur to the women in childbearing ages. To calculate the number of newly born residents of the district, age-specific fertility rates were applied to the numbers of women in childbearing cohorts (10-14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and so on till 45 years and over). Fertility rates indicate how many children women in a given age group are likely to have during each five-year period.

Once developed, the data on new children become subject to survival rates and is “moved” through the system like all the other cohorts.

The most difficult part in the forecasting process is to estimate the rates of in- and out-migration for the area. In reality, since little reliable data are available to study in- and out-migration, one works with net migration rates, or the balance between in- and out-migration. Net migration can be calculated if the population is known at the beginning and the end of a time period, as well as the number of births and deaths. Net migration is positive when more people move into the area than leave it; it is negative if the opposite is true. Net migration rates used in the cohort-component model can be interpreted as the number of people who are added to (or subtracted from) a given cohort per each 100 persons due to migration over a 5-year time period. The initial net migration rates for the cohort-component model were derived from the 1990 and 2000 population cohorts of the census tracts that the district lies in, and births and deaths that occurred in them during 1990-2000. The rates were adjusted so that the forecasted population for the year 2000 fit the actual population obtained from the 2000 Census. The net migration rates used to forecast the district’s population in 2005-2015 were further modified to reflect the most likely future migration patterns; these migration patterns are greatly influenced by housing growth in the area, both current and predicted. When making the final adjustments to the net migration rates, consideration was given to what local planners expect will happen in the area.

The longer the time span of the forecast, the more variables come into play, increasing the uncertainty in rates and assumptions. Thus, it is crucial to have recent data that would allow testing, or calibrating, the assumptions used in the model. The district’s historical and recent enrollment data helped to calibrate and adjust original migration rates so that a better fit between actual and predicted enrollment figures could be achieved.

Because KFCS includes an area where children in grades K-8 reside but attend Klamath County School District schools, two cohort-component models were developed: one for KFCS as a whole, and one for the K-8 area where children in all grades attend KFCS

schools. Adjustments were made to the models to compensate for the K-8 public school students residing in the district but not attending KFCS schools.

## **Methods Used for School Forecasts**

### The Grade Progression Model

Enrollment forecasts for individual schools in KFCS from 2006 to 2015 were prepared based on current trends in each of the elementary attendance areas and in enrollments in each of the schools. To capture localized recent trends, a grade progression ratio (GPR) model was created for each school. The Grade Progression Model accounts for the effects of migration, changes in population, housing growth due to new construction, dropout rates, and the percentage of students residing within the district attending private schools or in home-schooling. The Grade Progression Model is comprised of recent grade progression ratios for KFCS students by grade level and school attending. The grade progression ratio is the proportion of students enrolled at one grade level divided by the number of students enrolled in the preceding grade level in the previous year.

In order to determine the grade progression ratios for the future, weighted averages of ratios for each grade level from the past four years were calculated. A heavier weight is applied to the years that are assumed to have more bearing on future enrollments, allowing the trends of those to dominate over the other years.

The 2005 enrollments were multiplied by the GPR weighted averages to forecast the 2006 enrollments. The same GPRs were then applied to the 2006 enrollments to calculate the forecasted 2007 enrollments and so on until the 2015 enrollments were calculated. Slight adjustments were made to the grade progression ratios by grade level to account for predicted future demographic change in the district. Adjustments were made depending on changes in migration, the number of births in the district, and planned residential building activity. The adjustments were based on findings from the analysis of data on student enrollment, population, births and housing.

Minor adjustments had to be made to the school enrollment forecasts in order to reconcile the sum of attendance of all schools to equal the district total. The district-wide forecast under the most-likely scenario served as the control.

Additional GPR models were developed for the Klamath County School District schools that feed into Mazama High School. Models were created for the two junior high schools and 8 elementary schools that affect KFCS high school enrollment.

The numbers of students entering kindergarten from 2005 to 2015 were forecasted from another method. The number of kindergartners are forecasted based on the number of births in the district 5 years previous. The ratio of the actual number of KFCS kindergarten students to the number of births in the district five years earlier was calculated for four separate years. A weighted average of the kindergarten enrollment to births ratios were used to forecast the number of kindergartners that will attend KFCS schools in 2006 to 2015. For years 2009-2015, however, before the number of kindergartners could be forecasted, the number of births that occurred annually between 2003 and 2010 had to first be predicted (birth data were only available to 2003). The number of annual births were projected based on four-year historical trends.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Klamath Falls City Schools District-wide Population and Enrollment Forecasts, 2006-2015: Detailed Results**

**Medium Growth Enrollment Forecast by Grade, 2006-2015**  
**Klamath Falls City Schools**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Projected &gt;</b>									
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>K</b>	233	236	238	241	244	246	251	255	259	263	268
<b>1</b>	230	236	238	241	244	247	251	256	260	265	269
<b>2</b>	237	233	237	234	233	233	235	238	242	246	250
<b>3</b>	211	227	222	229	233	235	241	245	248	253	257
<b>4</b>	226	222	243	235	240	242	242	246	250	253	258
<b>5</b>	220	224	221	242	235	240	243	243	247	250	253
<b>6</b>	219	223	229	228	252	246	252	253	253	256	259
<b>7</b>	237	237	241	246	242	266	257	261	263	263	267
<b>8</b>	242	235	238	241	244	239	260	251	255	257	257
<b>9</b>	531	561	530	533	546	552	547	592	574	587	591
<b>10</b>	502	510	539	510	515	528	536	532	576	558	570
<b>11</b>	473	480	493	527	502	510	524	532	527	570	551
<b>12</b>	447	449	451	459	484	459	461	471	477	472	510
<b>K-6</b>	1,576	1,601	1,628	1,651	1,680	1,691	1,713	1,736	1,759	1,787	1,813
<b>7-8</b>	479	471	479	487	486	504	517	513	519	520	524
<b>9-12</b>	1,953	2,002	2,014	2,029	2,048	2,049	2,068	2,127	2,153	2,187	2,222
<b>Spec. Ed.</b>	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
<b>Total</b>	4,021	4,090	4,136	4,182	4,230	4,260	4,314	4,391	4,447	4,509	4,575



**Low Growth Enrollment Forecast by Grade, 2006-2015**  
**Klamath Falls City Schools**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Projected &gt;</b>									
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>K</b>	233	234	235	236	237	238	240	243	246	249	252
<b>1</b>	230	235	235	235	237	238	241	244	247	250	253
<b>2</b>	237	232	234	230	226	225	225	227	230	233	235
<b>3</b>	211	226	220	225	226	226	231	233	235	239	241
<b>4</b>	226	221	240	231	234	234	232	235	238	240	243
<b>5</b>	220	223	219	238	230	233	234	232	235	236	238
<b>6</b>	219	222	227	225	246	239	243	243	240	243	244
<b>7</b>	237	236	239	242	237	258	248	251	251	249	252
<b>8</b>	242	234	235	237	238	232	251	241	244	244	242
<b>9</b>	531	560	527	529	539	543	534	573	551	559	557
<b>10</b>	502	508	534	503	505	516	520	512	551	530	539
<b>11</b>	473	479	489	519	493	498	509	513	504	542	521
<b>12</b>	447	448	447	452	474	447	446	454	456	449	482
<b>K-6</b>	1,576	1,593	1,609	1,619	1,636	1,634	1,645	1,657	1,671	1,689	1,705
<b>7-8</b>	479	469	474	479	475	490	500	492	495	493	493
<b>9-12</b>	1,953	1,994	1,997	2,002	2,011	2,003	2,009	2,052	2,062	2,080	2,099
<b>Spec. Ed.</b>	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
<b>Total</b>	4,021	4,073	4,096	4,117	4,139	4,143	4,169	4,217	4,244	4,276	4,313

**High Growth Enrollment Forecast, 2006-2015**  
**Klamath Falls City Schools**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Projected &gt;</b>									
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>K</b>	233	237	240	244	248	252	258	264	270	277	283
<b>1</b>	230	237	240	244	248	253	258	265	272	279	285
<b>2</b>	237	234	238	237	237	238	241	246	253	259	265
<b>3</b>	211	228	224	232	237	240	247	253	259	266	272
<b>4</b>	226	223	244	237	243	246	248	254	260	265	272
<b>5</b>	220	224	222	244	238	244	248	250	256	261	266
<b>6</b>	219	224	230	230	254	249	256	261	262	268	273
<b>7</b>	237	237	242	248	245	269	262	268	273	274	281
<b>8</b>	242	235	239	243	246	242	265	258	264	268	269
<b>9</b>	531	563	535	541	558	567	565	615	598	615	623
<b>10</b>	502	512	543	518	525	542	553	551	600	584	600
<b>11</b>	473	482	498	534	512	523	541	551	549	597	580
<b>12</b>	447	451	455	465	494	471	475	489	497	495	537
<b>K-6</b>	1,576	1,606	1,639	1,668	1,704	1,722	1,756	1,793	1,831	1,874	1,916
<b>7-8</b>	479	472	481	491	491	511	527	526	536	542	550
<b>9-12</b>	1,953	2,009	2,031	2,058	2,089	2,102	2,133	2,206	2,244	2,290	2,341
<b>Spec. Ed.</b>	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
<b>Total</b>	4,021	4,102	4,166	4,232	4,300	4,351	4,432	4,540	4,627	4,722	4,823

**Total and School-Age Population**  
by 5-year age groups, 1990-2015

**Medium Growth Forecast**

	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
<b>1990</b>	2,731	2,765	2,508	2,729	2,841	2,698	2,743	2,808	2,604	1,923	1,508	1,563	1,634	1,673	1,456	1,138	690	535	36,548
<b>1995</b>	2,716	2,845	2,728	2,880	2,862	2,634	2,555	2,738	2,763	2,344	1,973	1,707	1,584	1,579	1,431	1,197	798	621	37,955
<b>2000</b>	2,750	2,869	2,907	2,969	2,863	2,600	2,376	2,697	2,857	2,928	2,600	1,879	1,573	1,465	1,434	1,223	909	744	39,645
<b>2005</b>	2,807	2,915	2,940	3,172	2,960	2,609	2,353	2,514	2,822	3,035	3,258	2,484	1,738	1,458	1,336	1,230	932	870	41,432
<b>2010</b>	3,047	3,073	3,088	3,311	3,273	2,802	2,452	2,571	2,716	3,095	3,480	3,224	2,379	1,667	1,372	1,187	968	981	44,688
<b>2015</b>	3,304	3,335	3,256	3,478	3,417	3,098	2,633	2,681	2,778	2,977	3,549	3,444	3,091	2,281	1,570	1,214	937	1,061	48,107

**Low Growth Forecast**

	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
<b>1990</b>	2,731	2,765	2,508	2,729	2,841	2,698	2,743	2,808	2,604	1,923	1,508	1,563	1,634	1,673	1,456	1,138	690	535	36,548
<b>1995</b>	2,716	2,845	2,728	2,880	2,862	2,634	2,555	2,738	2,763	2,344	1,973	1,707	1,584	1,579	1,431	1,197	798	621	37,955
<b>2000</b>	2,750	2,869	2,907	2,969	2,863	2,600	2,376	2,697	2,857	2,928	2,600	1,879	1,573	1,465	1,434	1,223	909	744	39,645
<b>2005</b>	2,807	2,915	2,940	3,172	2,960	2,609	2,353	2,514	2,822	3,035	3,258	2,484	1,738	1,458	1,336	1,230	932	870	41,432
<b>2010</b>	2,964	2,999	3,009	3,233	3,187	2,721	2,382	2,510	2,649	3,020	3,401	3,137	2,315	1,624	1,337	1,156	943	956	43,544
<b>2015</b>	3,119	3,153	3,084	3,296	3,236	2,918	2,474	2,531	2,635	2,823	3,371	3,262	2,915	2,154	1,484	1,149	886	1,003	45,494

**High Growth Forecast**

	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
<b>1990</b>	2,731	2,765	2,508	2,729	2,841	2,698	2,743	2,808	2,604	1,923	1,508	1,563	1,634	1,673	1,456	1,138	690	535	36,548
<b>1995</b>	2,716	2,845	2,728	2,880	2,862	2,634	2,555	2,738	2,763	2,344	1,973	1,707	1,584	1,579	1,431	1,197	798	621	37,955
<b>2000</b>	2,750	2,869	2,907	2,969	2,863	2,600	2,376	2,697	2,857	2,928	2,600	1,879	1,573	1,465	1,434	1,223	909	744	39,645
<b>2005</b>	2,807	2,915	2,940	3,172	2,960	2,609	2,353	2,514	2,822	3,035	3,258	2,484	1,738	1,458	1,336	1,230	932	870	41,432
<b>2010</b>	3,144	3,163	3,181	3,405	3,374	2,896	2,535	2,646	2,796	3,184	3,576	3,326	2,455	1,719	1,414	1,222	998	1,011	46,044
<b>2015</b>	3,498	3,526	3,437	3,669	3,605	3,284	2,800	2,839	2,929	3,139	3,736	3,632	3,274	2,416	1,660	1,283	990	1,122	50,839

## **Appendix 2**

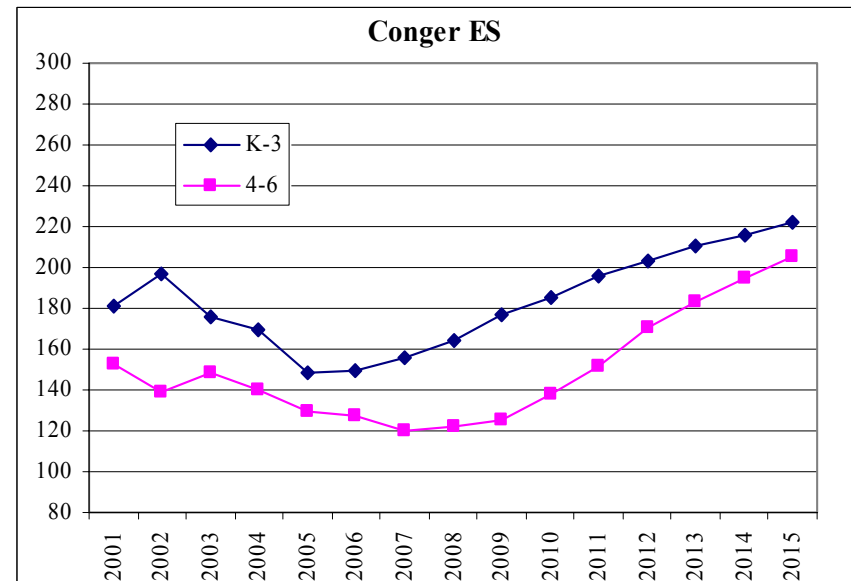
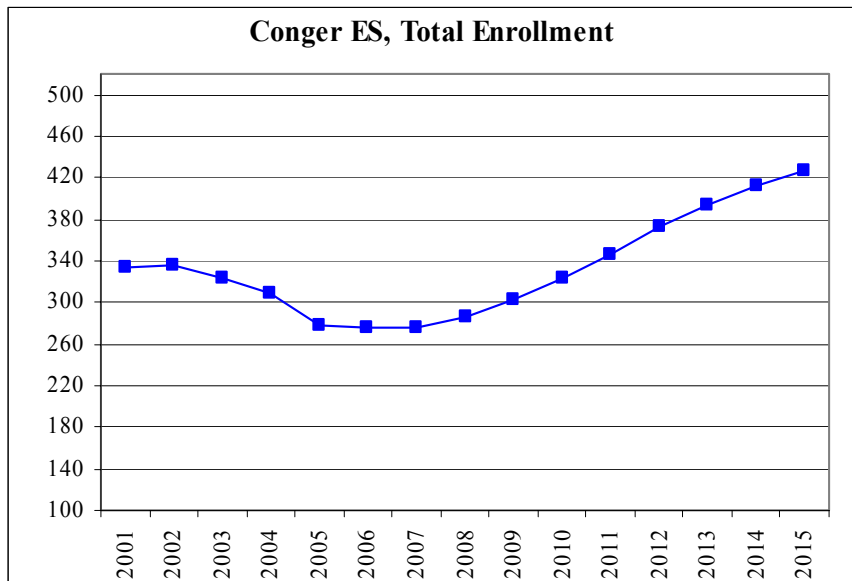
### **Individual School Enrollment Forecasts, 2006-2015: Detailed Results**

## Elementary School Forecasts

Conger	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001*	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>K</b>	41	50	36	46	37	41	42	42	43	43	44	45	45	46	47
<b>1</b>	46	43	48	43	39	37	43	45	47	48	50	52	53	54	55
<b>2</b>	50	53	41	37	35	35	34	40	42	44	46	49	50	52	54
<b>3</b>	44	51	51	43	37	35	37	37	45	50	55	58	61	64	66
<b>4</b>	59	43	46	43	38	35	35	37	37	46	49	54	57	60	63
<b>5</b>	43	49	46	43	46	39	38	39	41	41	51	54	59	63	66
<b>6</b>	51	47	56	54	45	53	47	46	48	51	52	62	67	72	76
<b>Total</b>	333	336	324	309	277	277	275	285	302	323	347	374	393	411	427

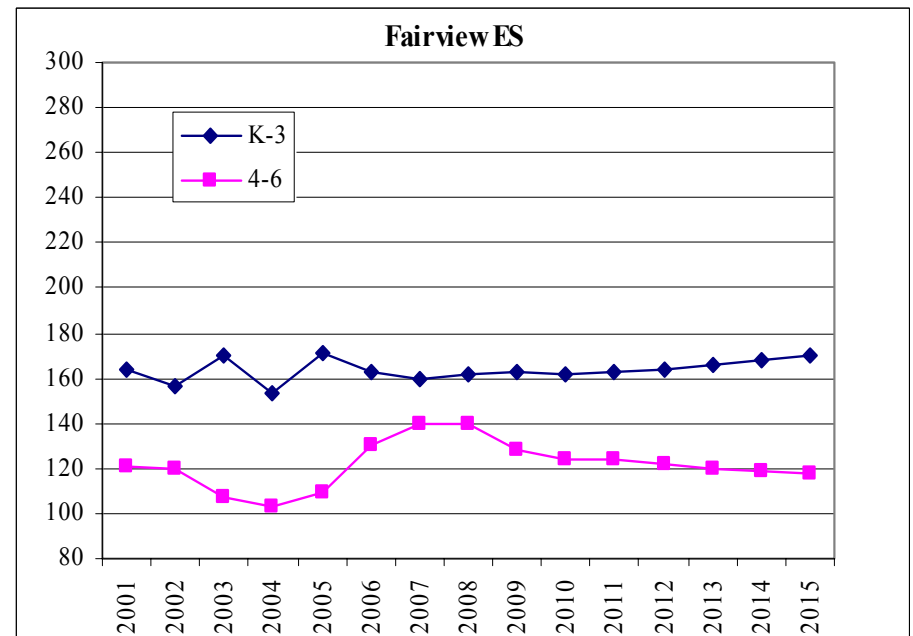
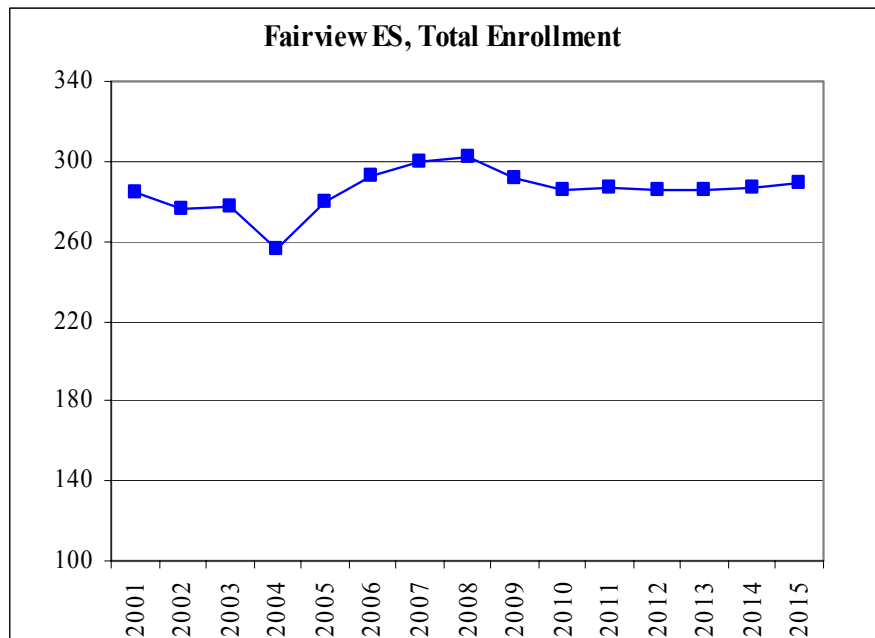
\*Includes a portion of Riverside students.

Note: Special Education students are not included; historically they represent 3-4 percent of total enrollment, or between 9-13 students; projected special education students range from 16-17 students and may be added to the total.

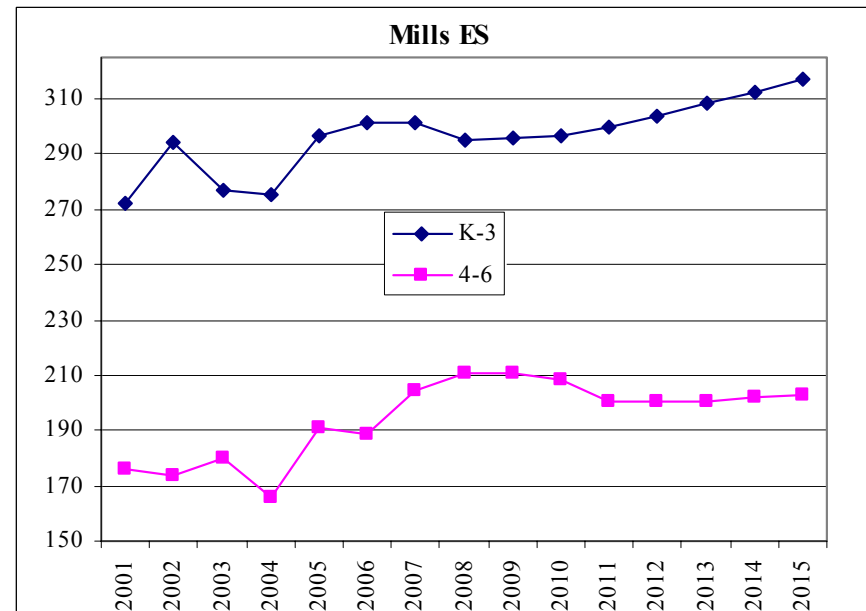
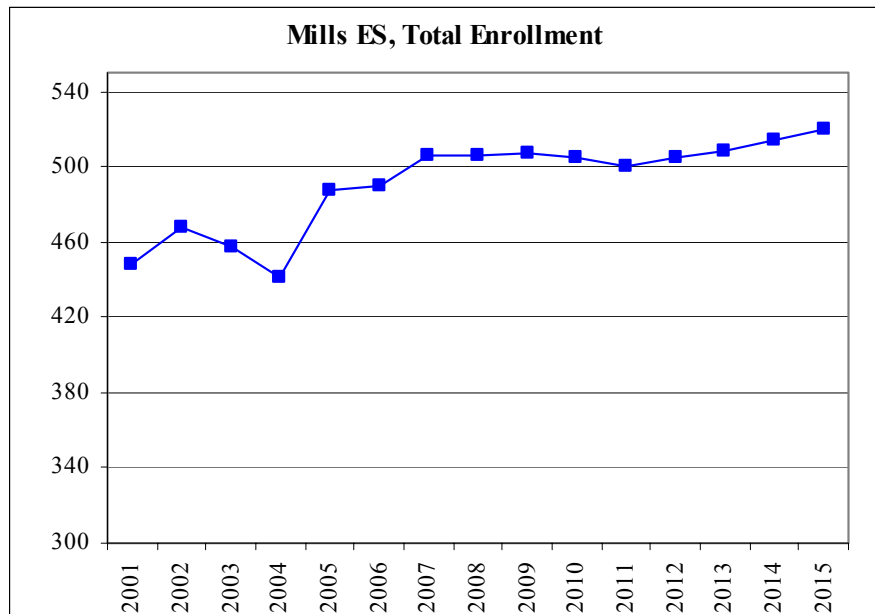


Fairview	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001*	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>K</b>	43	29	49	36	40	41	42	42	43	43	44	45	45	46	47
<b>1</b>	50	44	31	41	35	37	38	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41
<b>2</b>	34	48	44	43	46	41	42	42	41	41	40	41	41	42	42
<b>3</b>	36	35	46	33	50	44	38	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
<b>4</b>	42	39	30	40	41	55	48	42	43	43	42	42	41	41	42
<b>5</b>	35	42	38	33	38	41	55	48	42	43	43	41	41	41	40
<b>6</b>	44	39	39	30	30	34	37	50	44	38	39	39	37	37	36
<b>Total</b>	285	276	277	256	280	293	300	302	291	286	286	286	286	287	289

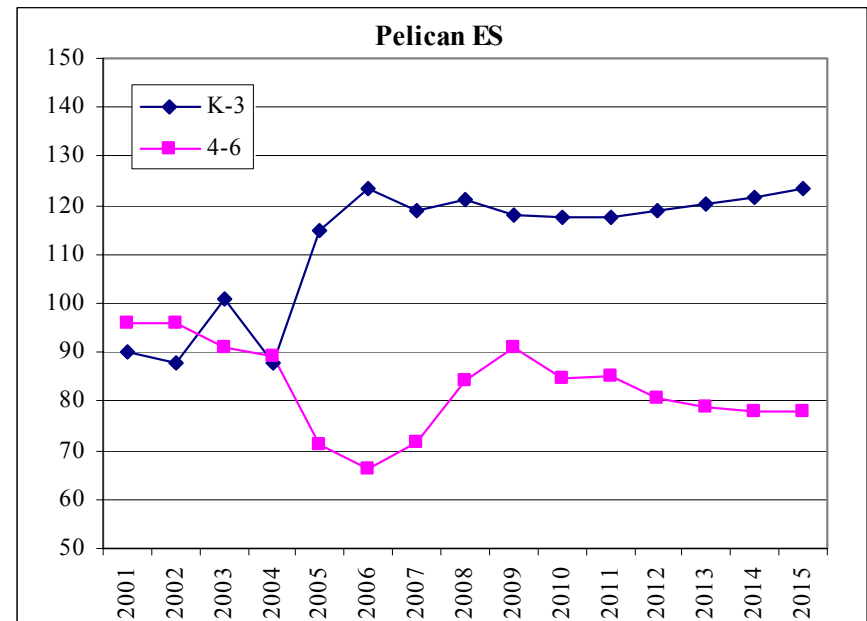
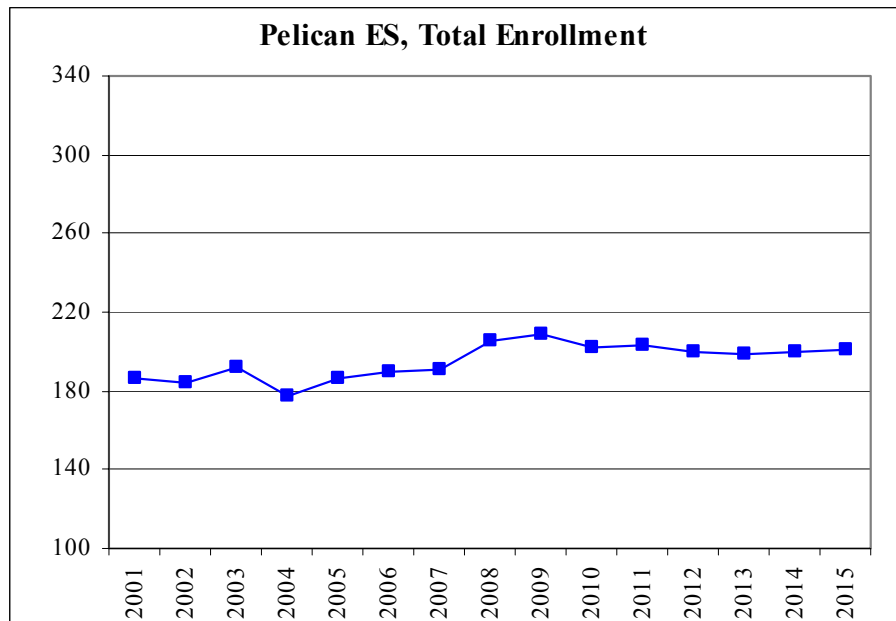
\*Includes a portion of Riverside students.



Mills	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>K</b>	75	73	78	76	78	80	81	82	83	83	85	86	88	89	91
<b>1</b>	75	85	64	73	83	76	77	78	78	79	80	82	83	84	85
<b>2</b>	63	71	73	62	72	79	71	71	69	69	69	70	71	72	72
<b>3</b>	59	65	62	64	64	66	72	65	66	65	66	66	67	68	68
<b>4</b>	67	55	74	52	72	69	72	77	69	69	68	69	70	70	71
<b>5</b>	54	63	48	64	52	67	64	67	72	64	65	64	64	65	65
<b>6</b>	55	56	58	50	67	53	68	67	70	75	67	67	66	67	67
<b>Total</b>	448	468	457	441	488	490	506	506	507	505	501	504	509	514	520

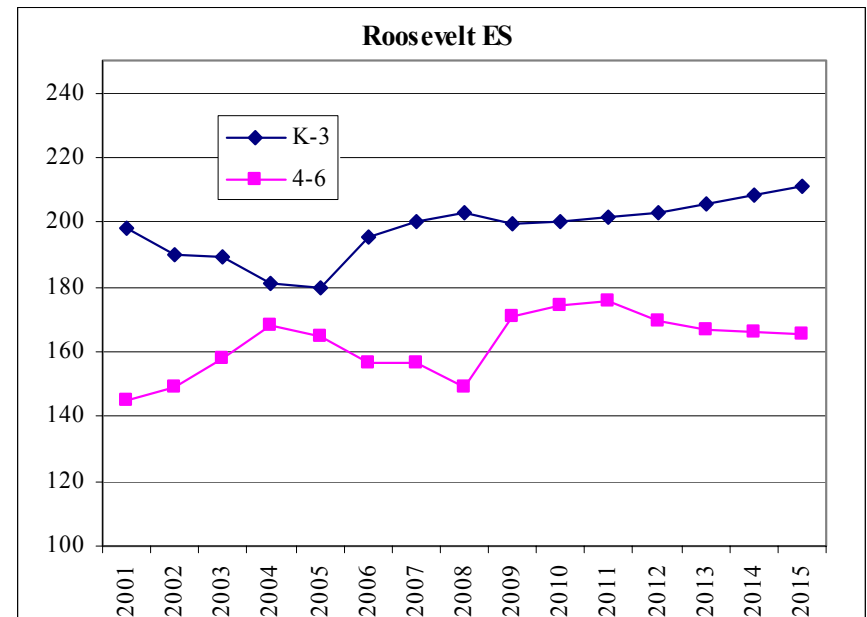
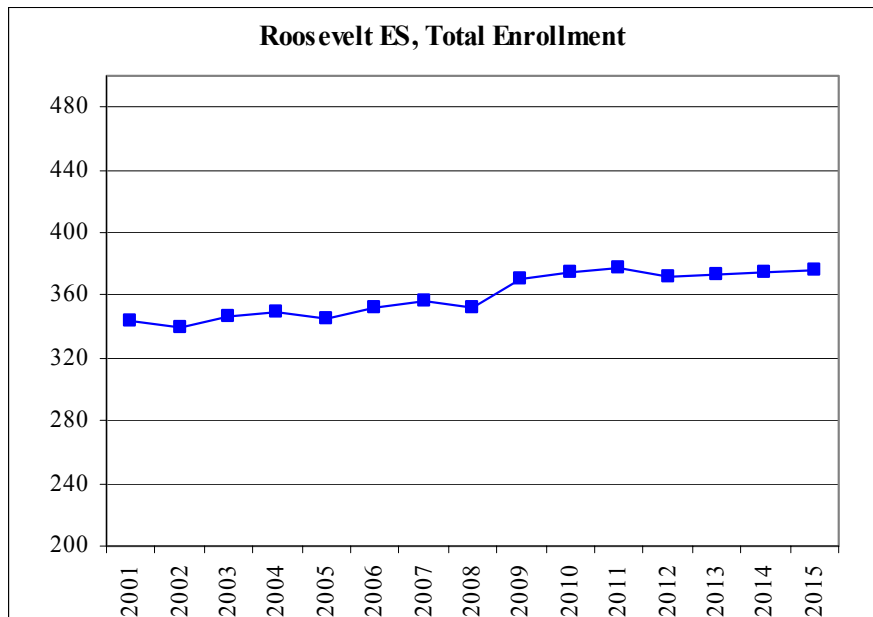


Pelican	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>K</b>	11	23	27	19	28	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	30
<b>1</b>	28	14	25	30	27	33	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	33	33
<b>2</b>	26	29	17	22	36	29	34	31	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
<b>3</b>	25	22	32	17	24	35	28	33	30	29	29	29	29	29	30
<b>4</b>	38	28	25	33	14	24	35	27	32	29	28	28	28	28	28
<b>5</b>	35	33	31	28	30	14	23	34	26	31	28	27	26	26	26
<b>6</b>	23	35	35	28	27	28	13	22	33	25	29	26	25	24	24
<b>Total</b>	186	184	192	177	186	189	191	205	209	202	203	199	199	200	201



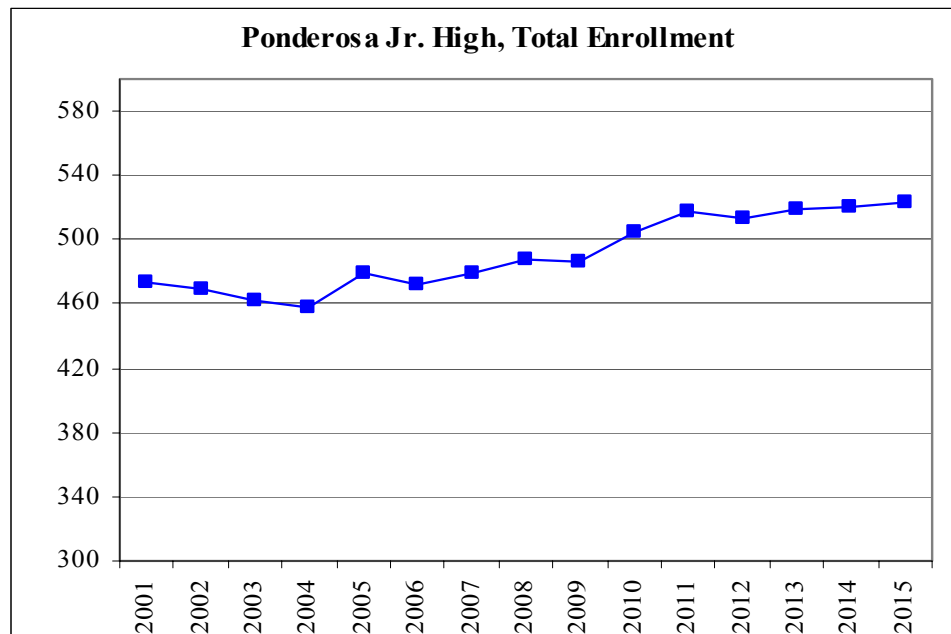


Roosevelt	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>K</b>	46	33	42	43	50	47	47	48	48	49	50	51	52	52	53
<b>1</b>	52	49	38	43	46	52	49	49	50	50	51	52	52	53	54
<b>2</b>	50	56	56	36	48	49	55	51	50	50	50	50	50	51	52
<b>3</b>	50	52	53	59	36	47	48	55	51	51	51	51	51	52	52
<b>4</b>	43	53	54	53	61	39	52	53	59	55	54	54	54	54	54
<b>5</b>	53	45	56	54	54	63	41	54	55	62	57	56	56	55	55
<b>6</b>	49	51	48	61	50	55	64	42	57	58	64	59	58	57	56
<b>Total</b>	343	339	347	349	345	352	357	352	371	374	377	372	373	374	376



### Junior High School Forecast

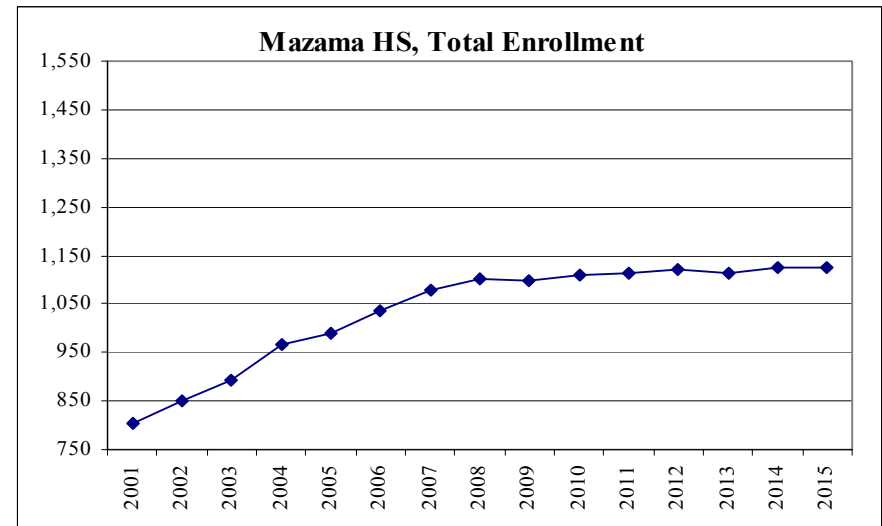
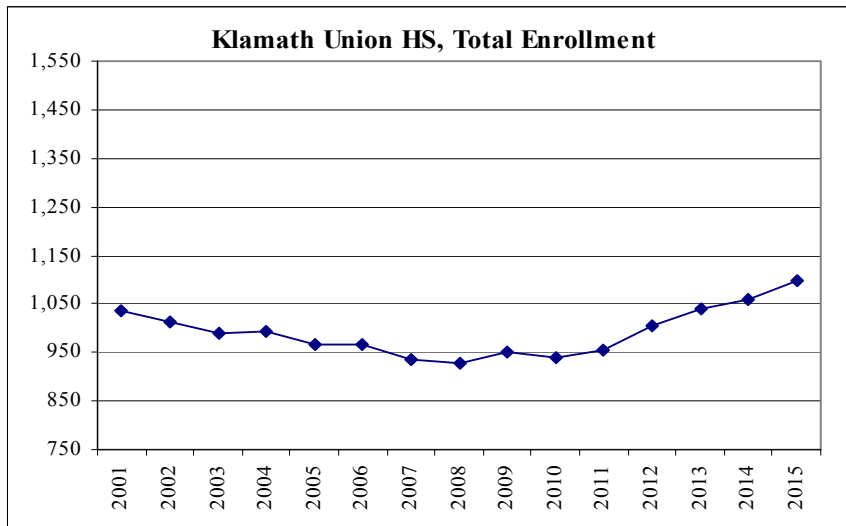
Ponderosa	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
7	241	242	221	256	237	237	241	246	242	266	257	261	263	263	267
8	232	227	241	202	242	235	238	241	244	239	260	251	255	257	257
<b>Total</b>	473	469	462	458	479	471	479	487	486	504	517	513	519	520	524



### High School Forecasts

Klamath Union	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	279	293	264	249	229	290	254	259	257	274	269	312	297	301	314
10	276	272	262	256	248	212	269	235	240	238	255	251	290	276	280
11	233	232	239	247	242	226	193	249	218	224	223	238	233	271	256
12	248	217	225	243	246	236	218	185	234	204	207	205	218	213	246
<b>Total</b>	1,036	1,014	990	995	965	965	934	928	950	940	954	1,005	1,038	1,061	1,096

Mazama	Actual >					Projected >									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	215	230	250	275	302	272	276	274	289	279	278	281	277	286	277
10	246	217	228	254	254	298	270	275	275	290	281	281	285	282	291
11	194	234	211	227	231	254	300	278	284	286	302	294	294	299	295
12	150	169	203	209	201	213	233	274	250	255	253	267	259	259	264
<b>Total</b>	805	850	892	965	988	1,037	1,079	1,101	1,098	1,109	1,114	1,122	1,115	1,126	1,126



## **Appendix 3**

### **Housing Developer Survey**

## Developer Survey

Subdivision Name	Developer	Phone Number	Notes	Hsg type, # units, start date end date; other comments, correction to #s	Expectations of completion / occupation	Price	Target Population	Cross streets and/or address; platt#	Attendance area/part of district
Basin View/Corte Bella	Galpin	(541)779-5346		3000	1st phase under construction; 40-50 units/phase; 2 phases built per yr; will take up to 20+ yrs to build all.	\$250 and up	professionals, older families	1301, 1469	Overlap
Orindale	Galpin	(541)779-5346	map says proposed	300	recently denied, but expects to start const this spring; 5 yrs to complete	\$200-300K	Younger families	1451	Overlap
Billow (Willow?) Place	Adkins Consulting	(541) 884-4666	volunteered info; developer says subdivision is right near Pheasant Run	16 platts; expected to start soon	couple years	\$200-\$300	families	Billow and Homedale, don't know tract	overlap?
Bocchi	Steve Bocchi	(541) 884-1313		500 - Construction could begin in 3-5 yrs; <b>no plans on paper yet</b>		not sure	not sure	1433 - Old Fort Road	Roosevelt
Castle Ridge	Perry Welker	(541) 883-3533		150 Family/Residential housing units; will start selling lots next year (people will build their own houses)	Was unsure	"Expensive"	"None"	1447 - Orindale and Hwy 140	Conger
Crown Ridge	Al & Marilyn Bruner	(541) 476-3834	wouldn't say much	57 - Construction has begun		"top side"	"business people"	1397	Roosevelt
Dove Hollow Estates	Russ Carter/Stacy Holmes	(541) 884-7421 or (541) 883-5242	developer says probably NOT starter homes	18 units, Single Family Homes; construction begins in early spring 2006	Should take 2-3 years to complete	\$150-\$250	families	1457 - Patterson & Harvey	Overlap
Homedale Terrace	Fred Owen	(541)855-8787	from Klamath County Data; Mobile Homes	37	final approval			1407	Overlap
Paradise Hill/Grey Rock	Adkins Consulting	(541) 884-4666		103 SFH - 47 Homes completed (through phase 3 now); all lots have been platted; could be completed in 2-3 years	Phase 4 - 8 homes; Phase 5 - 7 homes; Phase 6 - 25 homes; Phase 7 - 16 homes	\$200-\$300	families	1467	Overlap
Pheasant Run	Adkins Consulting	(541) 884-4666		88 single family housing units; plans on beginning construction next spring or summer	Should be completed within 2-4 years	\$200-\$300	families	1473 - Hope and Homedale; Harland Drive?	Overlap
Pine Valley	Trend West/Todd Andres	(541) 850-2313	left messages - would not return calls	571		high end	vacation homes; 2nd homes;	1472	Conger
Prairie Meadows	Adkins Consulting	(541) 884-4666		60 single family lots; began construction last spring	Should be finished with construction by spring	\$200-\$300	families	1439- Homedale and Southside Expressway	Overlap
Regency Estates	Tru-Line Surveyors	(541) 884-3691	developer thinks kids will go to county schools; says a new private Christain school was just built right near subdivision	49 SFH total; starting next phase ASAP	20 units in phase 1 to begin ASAP depending on weather	\$225-\$250	families	1400- N Laurelwood, W Gatewood Dr, S Anderson	Overlap
Sky Ridge Estates	W & H	(541) 884-3042		200 Single Family Homes; Building to begin in summer 2006	expects to take 10 years, <b>phases yet to be planned</b>	\$250-\$300	families, estimates 3 persons per HH	1441 - N Homedale and Beechwood?	Overlap
Southview	Greg Bessert	(360) 6081855	The Woodlands are one 'district' out of the entire Southview Development - Developer confirmed in Conger area	1330 SFH in Southview Total; 320 in The Woodlands. Woodlands construction started in May 2005	Woodlands phase1 : 59 units completed by Feb/March 2006, ALL have been sold. Developer expects all 1330 units will be completed over 15 years; 9-10 phases not yet finalized	Entry/Mid-Level; \$155-\$225	Young Families; Empty Nesters, estimates 3-5 persons per HH	1416 - Hwy 140 and Orindale Road	Conger

Subdivision Name	Developer	Phone Number	Notes	Hsg type, # units, start date end date; other comments, correction to #s	Expectations of completion / occupation	Price	Target Population	Cross streets and/or address; platt#	Attendance area/part of district
Summerfield	Russ Carter/Randy Simonson	(541) 884-7421 or (541) 779-5021	<b>Denied approval</b> recently, but developer hopes to get approval in future	Right now there are 15 mobile homes, but developer would like to put in 60 starter homes in the next 2-3 years				1456 - Homdale Road by Klamath Falls	Overlap; Developer said it was in KFCSD
Sunset Village	Steve Keller	(541) 883-3244	left message; sounds like a home phone; 12/2 answering machine didn't pick up; final approval from Klamath County; Klamath Co. data.	24				1458	Overlap
Timbermill Shores	Rob Shaw	(541) 273-6099	left messages; would not return calls; on Kfalls City data list; <b>no final approval yet.</b>	14				1430	Conger
Valley Vista	Adkins Consulting	(541) 884-4666		156 - Construction to being in Early Spring 2006; but design phase not yet completed	<b>Phases not planned yet</b>	\$200-\$300; maybe higher as houses will have views	families	1453 - New Way and Northern Heights	Pelican/Roosevelt (half)

uncertain or no contact with developer

SUBDIVISION NAME	DEVELOPER	PHONE NUMBER	Notes	hsg type, # units, start date end date; other comments, correction to #s	Expectations of completion / occupation	Price	Target Population	Cross streets and/or address; platt#	attendance area/part of district
Ahalt PUD				22	??				Conger
City Plat 8	industrial				??			1463	?
Copper Valley			<b>HAS NOT SUBMITTED APP YET</b>	620	mixed use, apt, sfr				Overlap
Cregan Park				70	??				Overlap
Cross Roads			map says proposed	141	<b>GOES TO PLANNING COMMISSION SOON</b>				Overlap
???	Jerry Anderson	(541) 883-1507	would not return calls	???	??			1379	??
Klamath Heights			FROM THE 40S; platted, <b>no infrastructure</b> ; from planners' info.	276					Conger
Madsen Corner			high end homes; from planners' info.	20			move-up customers	1465	Roosevelt
Top Rock									Overlap
West View	withdrawn				??			1455	Overlap
Sierra Heights	Mike Welcher			57	??			1450	out of district
Sage Meadows	Tru-Line Surveying	(541) 884-3691		42	??			1401	out of district
Pleasant Vista				34	??			1378	out of district
Ross Ranch				73	??			1479	out of district
Credenda				46	??			1449	out of district
??	??			10	??			1452	out of district